

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1829.

No. 20.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

M. C. CLARKSON

HAS just received from Lancaster, a Fine Assortment of
CUT & SMOOTH RIFLES,
Which he can sell VERY LOW.
Feb. 10. tf

A STORE

FOR SALE;

and a good Store Situation
FOR RENT.

For information, apply at this Office.
Feb. 10. tf



VENDUE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th inst., at the residence of the subscriber, in Liberty township, the following Property, viz.

Horses, Cows, Waggon,

narrow and broad-wheeled, Rye by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Straw by the bundle, together with a number of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by
DAVID SWEETZ.

March 10. tv

VENDUE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on Friday the 27th inst. at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Liberty township, the following Property, viz.

1 young Mare, Cows, Sheep, Corner Cupboard, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Spinningwheels, Chairs, Wheelbarrow, and other articles too tedious to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance and reasonable credit will be given.

ABRAHAM DAILY.

March 10. tv



A VALUABLE STALLION

FOR SALE,

FIVE years old this grass, 16½ hands high; a beautiful Bay. His sire was the noted horse Old Shepherd.—This horse is allowed, by good judges, to be one of the best Farmers' horses in the country. His appearance will recommend him. For terms, apply to JAMES WRAY, in Tyrone township, near Keener's Mill, where the horse can be seen.

March 10. 3t

\$15,000 FOR \$5.

Union Canal Lottery,

Class No. 2, for 1829.

Will be drawn on Tuesday, March 24. 60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	\$15,000
1	"	6,000
1	"	4,000
1	"	3,000
1	"	2,025
5	"	1,000
5	"	500
5	"	400
10	"	300
10	"	200
20	"	150
24	"	100
51	"	70
51	"	60
51	"	50
51	"	40

Besides numerous others of 30, 20, 10, &c. amounting to the immense sum of \$155,880! For any of the above Capital Prizes, call at

DILL'S

GROCERY STORE,

Where can be had

Whole Tickets at \$5 00 | Quarter, 1 25
Half, 2 50 | Eighth, 62½
Gettysburg, March 10. 1d

DR. SMYSER,

HAS made arrangements to locate himself in Gettysburg, on the 20th inst. He can then be consulted on Professional business, at Mrs. Winrott's hotel. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in **SURGERY** can be exhibited.

March 10. tf

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

\$25 REWARD.

WAS lost by the Subscriber, between Gettysburg and Soutzler's Tavern, 6 miles from Taney-town, on the 28th of February, a POCKET-BOOK, of fair-colored Calf-skin, containing Four \$5 Notes of the Bank of Gettysburg, One \$1 Note of the Bank of Delaware; a Note of hand for about \$150, in favor of J. R. Howard, by Hiram Boyd; one other for about \$158, payable to Hall and Worley by C. F. Keener (which is paid); and sundry Notes and Receipts, Drafts, &c. and a variety of other papers, all of which will appear upon their face the property of the subscriber—their amount, by whom due, or the amount of receipts, and by whom given, not recollected; also, a subscription by the inhabitants of Gettysburg to the Rev. R. D. Hall, for preaching in said borough during the year 1828.

The above Reward will be given for the Pocket-book and its contents—or Fifteen Dollars for the Papers without the Pocket-book or Money.

WILLIAM E. CAMP.

March 10. 3t

GARDEN SEEDS, BOOKS AND STATIONARY, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, & DYE STUFFS.

JOHN HERSH, JR.

HAS lately received a supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, for the approaching season. He has also, lately, made additions to his Stock of Drugs, Paints & Dye-Staffs, Books and Stationary. He avails himself of this opportunity to express his thanks to the Public for past favors, and to solicit their further support.

Gettysburg, March 10. 3t

LAST NOTICE.

THE Creditors of DANIEL SLAGLE, Jr. an abscondent Debtor, are hereby notified, that the undersigned were appointed AUDITORS to settle and adjust the claims against said abscondent, and to make distribution of the remaining assets of said abscondent's estate; and that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Sebastian Heffer, innkeeper, in Abbottstown, on Friday the 17th day of April next, at which time all those having claims against said abscondent will receive their dividend of the assets of said Slagle:

WM. PATTERSON, } Auds.
HENRY GITT, }
GEORGE BAUGHER, } tm

March 10.

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES,

At Issue in the Circuit Court of Adams County, to be held at Gettysburg, on the Third Monday (being the 20th) of April next:—

Carlisle Bank	vs. Nicholas Wierman.
Moses Gourley's Trustees	vs. Abraham Scott.
George Oberley	vs. Wm. Hildebrand.
Wm. McClellan, Jr.	vs. Same.
Same	vs. Jacob Hildebrand.
Same	vs. Jacob Hartley.
G. WELSH, Clerk C. C.	
Gettysburg, March 10. 1c	

A woman named Elizabeth Logan, was on Tuesday last lodged in the jail of this county, on a charge of poisoning her husband, William Logan, of Northumberland. The deceased was buried for a period of about ten days, when suspicions were excited against the wife, which led to the disinterment of the body. An inquest was held by C. D. Wharton, Esq. Coroner of the county, and an examination of the deceased by a board of Physicians, which resulted in a report by the Inquest that the said William Logan came to his death "from poisoning by arsenic." We forbear giving further particulars, as "rumour with her thousand tongues" will no doubt sufficiently mislead if not prejudice public opinion. She is a young woman, and has three small children.

Sunbury (Pa.) Emporium.

From the Winter's Wreath.

'TIS HOME WHERE E'er THE HEART IS.

'Tis home where e'er the heart is,
Where e'er its loved ones dwell,
In cities or in cottages,
Thronged haunts or mossy dell;
The heart's a rover ever,
And thus on wave and wild,
The maiden with her lover walks,
The mother with her child.

'Tis bright where e'er the heart is;
Its fairy spells can bring
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,
And to the desert—spring.
There are green isles in each ocean
O'er which affection glides;
And a heaven on each shore,
When Love's the star that guides.

'Tis free where e'er the heart is;
Not chains nor dungeon dim,
May check the mind's aspirations,
The spirit's pealing hymn!
The heart gives life its beauty,
Its glory and its power,—
'Tis sun light to its rippling stream,
And soft dew to its flower.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[ADDITIONAL PAPERS.]

Extract of a letter from John Q. Adams to William Plumer, Esq. dated at Sea, 16th August, 1809.

The spirit of party has become so inveterate and so virulent in our country; it has so totally absorbed the understanding and the heart of almost all the distinguished men among us, that I, who cannot cease to consider all the individuals of both parties as my countrymen; who can neither approve nor disapprove, in a lump, either the men or the measures of either party; who see both sides claiming an exclusive privilege of patriotism, and using against each other weapons of political warfare which I never can handle, cannot but cherish that congenial spirit which has always preserved itself pure from the infectious vapours of faction; which considers temperance as one of the first political duties; and which can perceive a very distinct shade of difference between political candor and political hypocrisy.

It affords me constant pleasure to recollect that the history of our country has fallen into the hands of such a man. For as impartiality lies at the bottom of all historical truth, I have often been not without my apprehensions, that no true history of our times would appear, at least in the course of our age. That we should have nothing but federal histories or republican histories, New England histories or Virginia histories. We are indeed not overstocked with men capable even of this, who have acted a part in the public affairs of our nation. But of men who unite both qualifications, that of having had a practical knowledge of our affairs, and that of possessing a mind capable of impartiality in summing up the merits of our Government, Administrations, Oppositions and People, I know not another man with whom I have ever had the opportunity of forming an acquaintance, on the correctness of whose narrative I should so implicitly rely.

Such a historian, and I take delight in the belief, was a Legislator without needing constituents. You have so long meditated on your plan, and so much longer upon the duties of man in society, as they apply to the transactions of your own life, that I am well assured your work will carry a profound political moral with it. And I hope, though upon this subject I have had no hint from you which can ascertain that your view of the subject is the same as mine; but I hope that the moral of your history will be, the indissoluble Union of the North American Continent. The plan of a New England Combination more closely cemented than by the general ties of the Federal Government; a Combination first to rule the whole, and, if that should prove impracticable, to separate from the rest, has been so far matured, and has engaged the studies, the intrigues and the ambitions of so many leading men, in our part of the country, that I think it will eventually produce mischievous consequences unless seasonably and effectually discountenanced by men of more influence and of more comprehensive views. To rise upon a division system which is unfortunately one of the most obvious, and apparently easy courses, plays before the eyes of individual ambition, in every section of the Union. It is the natural source of all the small statesmen, who, feeling like Caesar, and finding that Rome is too large an object for their grasp, would strike off a village where they might aspire to the first station without ex-

posing themselves to derision. This has been the most powerful operative impulse upon all the divisionists from the first Kentucky conspiracy down to the negotiations between Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, of the last winter and spring—considered merely as a purpose of ambition, the great objection against this scheme is its futility. Instead of adding all the tribes of Israel to Judah and Benjamin, like David, it is walking in the ways of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin by breaking off Samaria from Jerusalem.

Looking at it in reference to moral considerations it is detestable, as it certainly cannot be accomplished by open and honorable means. The abettors are obliged to disavow their real designs—to affect others—to practice continual deception, and to work upon the basest materials, the selfish and dissocial passions of their instruments.—Politically speaking, it is as injudicious as it is contracted and dishonorable. The American people are not prepared for disunion; far less than those people imagine. They will continue to resist and defeat every attempt of that character, as they uniformly have done, and such projects will still terminate in the ruin of their projectors. But the ill consequences of this turbulent spirit will be to keep the country in a state of agitation, to embitter the local prejudices of fellow-citizens against each other, and to diminish the influence which we ought to have, and might have in the general councils of the Union.

To counteract the tendency of these partial and foolish combinations, I know nothing so likely to have a decisive influence as historical works honestly and judiciously executed. For if the doctrine of Union were a new one now first to be inculcated, our history would furnish the most decisive arguments in its favor. It is no longer the great lesson to be learnt, but the fundamental maxim to be confirmed; and every species of influence should be exerted by all genuine American Patriots to make its importance more highly estimated and more unquestionably established. Perhaps you will find it impossible to avoid disclosing the New England men—I have enough of that feeling myself most ardently to wish, that the brightest examples of a truly liberal and comprehensive American political system may be exhibited by New England men.

I regret that I could not have the pleasure of a full and confidential personal interview with you before my departure. My father I am sure will be happy to see you at Quincy, and to furnish you any materials in his power.—He has been for the last three months publishing papers which I think will not be without their use in your undertaking.

Adieu my dear Sir, I write you this letter on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, after passing the night in catching cod—of which, in the interval of six hours calm, we have caught upwards of sixty. In the association of ideas, there is no very unnatural transition from cod-fishing on the Grand Bank to the History of the United States. No man will, I trust, be better able than yourself to supply immediate links in this singular concatenation. Let me only hope it will appear to you as natural a transition, as that from any subject whatsoever to the assurance of that respect and attachment with which I subscribe myself,

Your friend and humble servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Extract of a letter from William Plumer, heretofore a Senator of the United States, and afterwards Governor of New Hampshire.

ExTING. N. H. Dec. 29, 1828.

During the long and eventful session of Congress of 1803 and 1804, I was a member of the Senate, and was at the city of Washington every day of that session. In the course of the session, at different times and places, several of the Federalists, Senators and Representatives, from New England States, informed me that they thought it necessary to establish a separate government in New England, and, if it should be found practicable, to extend it so far South as to include Pennsylvania; but in all events to establish one in New England.

They complained, that the slave holding states had acquired, by means of their slaves, a greater increase of Representatives in the house than was just and equal; that too great a portion of the public revenue was raised in the

Northern States, and too much of it expended in the Southern and Western States; and that the acquisition of Louisiana and the new states that were formed, and those to be formed in the West and in the ceded Territory, would soon annihilate the weight and influence of the Northern States in the government.

Their intention, they said, was to establish their new government under the authority and protection of State governments. That, having secured the election of a governor, and the majority of a legislature in a state in favor of a separation, the Legislature should repeal the law authorising the people to elect representatives to Congress, and the Legislature decline electing Senators to Congress, and gradually withdraw the State from the Union, establish custom house officers to grant registers and clearances to vessels, and eventually establish a federal government in the Northern and Eastern states.—And if New England united in the measure, it would in due time be effected without resorting to arms.

Just before the session of Congress closed, one of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded informed me that arrangements had been made to have the next autumn, in Boston, a select meeting of the leading federalists in New England, to consider and recommend the measures necessary to form a system of government for the Northern States, and that Alexander Hamilton, of New York, had consented to attend that meeting.

Soon after my return from Washington, I adopted the most effectual means in my power to collect the opinions of well informed leading federalists in New Hampshire, upon the subject. I found some in favor of the measure, but a great majority of them decidedly opposed to the project; and from the partial and limited enquiries I made in Massachusetts, the result appeared to me nearly similar to that in New Hampshire.

The Gentleman, who, in the winter of 1803 and 1804, informed me there was to be a meeting of the federalists in the autumn of 1804, at Boston, at the session of Congress in the winter of 1804 and 1805, observed to me, that the death of Gen. Hamilton had prevented the meeting, but the project was not and would not be abandoned.

I owe it to you as well as to myself, to state explicitly, that in the session of Congress, in the winter of 1803 and 1804, I was myself in favor of forming a separate Government in New England, and wrote several confidential letters to a few of my friends and correspondents recommending the measure. But afterwards, upon thoroughly investigating and maturely considering the subject, I was fully convinced that my opinion in favor of separation was the most erroneous that I ever formed upon political subjects. The only consolation I had was that my error in opinion had not produced any acts injurious to the integrity of the Union. When the same project was revived in 1808 and 1809, during the embargo and non-intercourse, and after wards, during the war of 1812, I used every effort in my power, both privately and publicly, to defeat the attempt then made to establish a separate independent government in the Northern States.

You are at liberty to make use of this communication as you shall consider proper.

Accept the assurance of my high respect and esteem.

WILLIAM PLUMER.

Improvement in Mill-Stones.—It has for some time been believed by some of the most ingenious mechanics, that the mill-stones used were much larger than was advantageous; that there was an unnecessary expense in the first instance—and a great loss of power in the use of them: and that it would be much more convenient to have the under stone the moving one, or runner.—In the first experiments, the runner was made convex; and the fixed, or upper stone, concave; but, subsequently, a Mr. Robinson, of Ohio, has conceived, and determined by experiment, that the same form may be given to the small stones to advantage, as has been usually given to the larger ones—with the lower stone as the runner. With stones from a foot to a foot and a half in diameter, about half of the power is saved.

A great number of these kind of mills are said to be building in the State of Ohio; and Mr. WILLIAM WILSON has recently erected one on the Maumee River, in this county, moved by horse power.

Michigan Sentinel.

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

DAVID HORNER, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor, & of the House of Employment for the County of Adams.

DR.

1828,	Dolls.	C.
To cash received of Wm. S. Cobean, Treasurer,	400	00
To cash received,	100	00
To cash received,	400	00
To cash received,	500	00
To cash received,	600	00
To cash received of Hugh Jackson, rent	4	00
To cash received of Wm. S. Cobean,	200	00

\$2204 00

Balance due Treasurer,

\$2206 22½

CR.

By Cash paid on Orders, as follows, viz :

Balance due D. Horner,	10	22
Michael Trostle, for rye	10	57
Alexander Currens, executing order	1	17
Jesse Seabrooks, do.	1	37½
Christian Heller, do.	2	37½
Valentine Oyler, for chopping wood	18	75
Wm. Laird, for chopping wood	5	25
Jonas McClure, do.	3	75
Christian Stoner, for pork	32	23
P. Aughinbaugh, 1 qrs. salary	33	75
Jesse Hamilton, for cider and apples	7	37½
Thos. Cooper, merchandize	19	70
George Swope, do.	33	62
Geo. Arnold, do.	53	75
Samuel Miller, for ware	6	80
Jacob Rufflesberger, for rye and straw	6	96
D. Little, for scythe and harness	4	25
P. Aughinbaugh, for keeping steers	56	00
John B. Marsh, Dearborn hire	4	25
P. Aughinbaugh, in trust for Justices fees	26	65
Abraham Spangler, executing order	61	
Daniel Fahnestock, for merchandize	89	97
J. Bowen, for whitewashing	10	00
George Trostle, for wheat	25	00
Valentine Hollinger, executing order	1	81½
John L. Fuller, in trust	19	92
Robert Smith, flour and groceries	50	00
H. C. Neinstedt, for binding	1	00
Martin Hoover, for pork	14	21
David Horner, for rye	7	65
Henry Weldy, for corn	9	00
George Trostle, for grain	59	25
John Sarbaugh, for maintaining pauper	5	62½
P. Aughinbaugh, for groceries	50	00
John Garvin, for coffin	6	00
Doct. M. Cole, for attendance on Eliza Mumma	4	00
Dr. D. Horner, difficult case	16	00
Jacob Humphrey, wages in part as farmer	12	00
Jane Graft, hospital nurse	6	00
S. H. Buehler, for medicine	10	00
Michael Degroff, for butchering and veal	11	70
John Knouse, for keeping pauper	6	00
W. E. Camp, for merchandize	29	11
Samuel Brady, for maintaining Mary Livis	25	50
Jesse Cook, for oats	18	00
John Miller, for do.	13	20
Obed Fahnestock, for tobacco	9	37
Nicholas Bear, for two cows and fruit	31	37
Margaret Winrott, funeral expenses of a stranger	6	50
P. Aughinbaugh, to discharge sundry expenses	25	00
Abraham Scott, in trust	10	00
Doct. D. Horner, 1 qrs. salary	33	00
John Bowman, funeral expenses	8	50
Merryman Cole, executing order	2	37½
Philip Wolf, executing order	1	77
Mathias Culp, blacksmiths bill	17	98
Catharine M'Master, for supporting her son	4	00
John Sarbaugh, for maintaining his father	5	62½
David Horner, rent due M'Conaughy's heirs	92	75
Robert Taggart, maintaining pauper	15	00
David Wills, for leather	4	75
Daniel Weldy, for rye	21	37
Valentine Oyler, for chopping cord wood	18	75
Wm. Boyers, for making shoes	5	00
Sally McDonnell, one years wages as cook	50	00
Jane Graft, hospital nurse	4	25
Jacob Humphrey, farmer	9	71
Polly Aughinbaugh, sewing for paupers	9	59
P. Aughinbaugh, 1 qrs. salary	33	75
Wm. M'Curdy, extra time	5	00
Hugh Jackson, do.	7	00
Daniel Mickley, do.	4	00
John Garvin, half years salary & extra time	13	00
John Sell, for funeral expenses	10	00
Valentine Oyler, for chopping cord wood	3	87½

Thomas Thompson for supporting infant child	3	00
George Thompson, chopping cord wood	2	62
Jacob Lefever, for printing	25	00
R. G. Harper, for do.	26	00
Christian Rice, for potatoes	23	50
Isaac Wiernan, for boards and scantling	14	39
John Sheets, for one pair of shoes	1	62
F. W. Koehler, for printing	10	00
John Knouse for supporting pauper	6	00
E. Ziegler, in trust for the funeral bill of Fisher, a pauper	11	00
George Thompson, chopping wood	3	79
Doct. D. Horner, 1 qrs. salary	33	00
Joseph Kepner, for executing order	2	37½
Thomas Thompson, for keeping pauper	3	00
John Blocher, for rye and weaving	5	22½
James Boyd, for oats and corn	18	87
John Horner, for wool	17	73
Michael Menoch, for apples and cider	14	56
George Black, for keeping poor woman	8	00
David McCann, for funeral expenses	8	00
Samuel M. Reed, for manure	15	00
John Garvin, for making coffins	6	00
George Walter, for rye	8	00
Henry Wisler, for bacon	6	86
James Boyd, for straw	1	40
Stephen Wible, for oats	6	25
Joseph Galloway, maintaining pauper	6	00
James Rowan, for supporting J. Lothead	1	00
James Boyd, for corn	4	50
Daniel Longanecker, for oats	17	25
Nicholas Bear, for bacon	11	68
David Wisler, for bacon	9	45
Frederick Boyer, for bacon	7	38
John Sarbaugh, supporting his father, a pauper	10	62½
Thomas Thompson, supporting his grand son	4	50
John Holl, supporting out door pauper	12	00
Jacob Humphrey, balance of wages	16	24
Hugh Jackson, for removing pauper	6	00
P. Aughinbaugh, 1 qrs. salary	33	75
Jane Graft, hospital nurse balance of wages	8	00
John Knouse, supporting his father one quarter	6	00
Thomas Thompson, for supporting his grand son a pauper	3	00
S. H. Buehler, for medicine	19	53
G. Trostle, in trust for grain	47	04
Charles J. Shower, for sundries per bill	34	31
Doct. D. Horner, 1 qrs. salary	33	00
P. Aughinbaugh, steward	80	00
Jacob Sanders, constable, removing paupers	6	27
David Wills, Esq. for leather	21	42
Polly Aughinbaugh, sewing for paupers	11	12½
Thomas Thompson, supporting his grand son	3	75
P. Aughinbaugh, 1 qrs. salary	33	75
Jane Graft, hospital nurse	5	31
Jacob Humphrey, farmer	14	00
Hugh Jackson, extra time	5	00
Daniel Mickley, do.	5	00
John Garvin, do. clerk	4	00
Thomas Thompson,	2	00
Wm. Boyer, making shoes	20	40
David Horner, Treasurers fees	20	00
Quinton Armstrong, for beef	3	88
Doct. D. Horner, 1 qrs. salary	33	00
John Garvin, half years salary as Clerk	10	00
George Welsh, Esq. cost of suit	49	11
Thomas Thompson,	2	00
Jacob Stover, for coffin for pauper	3	75
David Wills, Esq. leather	2	75
John Garvin, for bedsteads and window sash	9	54
Thomas Thompson, keeping pauper	2	50

\$2206 22½

WE, the subscribers, Auditors, to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account of the Directors of the Poor and the Treasurer, and do REPORT, that they are correct, and the balance of Two Dollars twenty-two and three fourth cents, is due David Horner, Treasurer, it beidg from the ninth day of January 1828, to November 24, 1828, both days included.

ROBERT MILHENY, Jr. }
ROBERT SMITH, }

Produce of the Farm for 1828.

149 bushels of Wheat,	
275 " Rye,	
300 " Corn,	
49 " Oats,	
16½ " Cloverseed,	
5 " Flaxseed,	
80 " Potatoes,	
25 tons Hay,	
3586 lbs. Pork,	
2392 " Beef,	
226 yards Linen and Cloth manufactured in the house.	

JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Adams County.

DR.

To Commissioners' order on County Treasurer,

\$500 00

CR.

By Cash paid on Orders, as follows, viz.:

C. M'Master, for keeping Peter	4	50
Adam Fehl, for boards	7	60
Jas. Bell, jr. for a barrel whiskey	7	70
Obed Fahnestock, for tobacco	13	12½
Wm. Gillespie, flour	30	22
George Meyers, merchandize	8	55
Jacob Humphrey, hireling	14	00
P. Aughinbaugh, hirelings' wages, &c.	25	00
N. Baer, butter	10	00
T. Stevens, Esq. counsel	40	00
J. F. M'Farlane, for meat	40	00
Catharine M'Master, for keeping her son	8	50
John Knouse, for keeping his parents	10	00
Joseph Penock, for six head of cattle	90	00
Samuel Brady, for keeping M. Livis	52	50
Wm. M'Curdy, for services	4	00
Peter Epley, for grain	3	80
Peter Wert, for pork	24	83
Victor M'Ilhenny, for a bull	15	00
Robert Morrison, for fulling	2	94
Catharine M'Master, for keeping her son	6	50
Thomas L. Armstrong, for removing paupers to York	12	35
John Bringman, for keeping his father	2	50
Chas. Shirkey, funeral expenses of an out door pauper	8	00
John Arendt, for cutting wood, &c.	20	77
David Horner, Sen.	2	22½
R. Smith,	34	56
Balance	82½	

\$500 00

We, the Subscribers. Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account of the Directors of the Poor and the Treasurer, and do Report, that they are correct, and the balance of Eighty-two cents and three-fourths due said County—it being from the 25th Nov. 1828 till Jan. 6. 1829, both days included.

R. MILHENY, Jr. }
R. SMITH, }

PETER AUGHINBAUGH, Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Adams County.

DR.

To balance on hand at last settlement	\$22	49½
Cash from H. Bender, Samuel Meals and John Peden	1	20
Do from Jacob Cassatt, Esq. for hides	5	10
Do. from strange pauper	1	29
Do. from Jackson and Mickley	50	
Do. from Jackson & Garvin for boarding a pauper	9	60
Do. from Hugh Jackson for hay	3	75
Do. from S. Diehl for flaxseed	4	76
Do. from Jane Lytle, a pauper	4	00
Do. from Jacob Humphry for talow and hay	3	95
Do. from Samuel Sloan, Esq. for plaister	4	75
Do. from Margaret Winrott in exchange of Cows	3	00
Do. on orders from Treasurer	180	00
Do. from John Kline for horse	75	00
Do. from George Ziegler, Esq. & John Mackly for cloverseed	2	62½
Do. from sundry persons for hauling	84	45
Do. from John F. Macfarlane for hides and skins	24	50
Do. from R. Smith for tallow	13	70
Do. from Charity box	88½	

\$145 35½

CR.

Sundry persons for vegetables & fruit	\$18	62
John B. Marsh for horse-hire & saddlery	11	44
Andrew Sterner for buckskins	4	00
John F. Macfarlane for meat	61	68
Sundry persons for do.	6	45½
H. Jackson and others for oats	13	47½
Sundry persons for relief of out door paupers	6	94½
Wm. E. Camp and R. Smith for merchandize	85	
Peter Beisel and M. C. Clarkson	1	15
John Hersh, jr. and Samuel H. Buehler for drugs & postage	6	58
Samuel M. Reed for manure	3	00
William Gillespie, Chambers & Kline for flour	57	00½
Jacob Humphry, hireling, in part of wages	15	12
Jane Graft, hospital nurse, in part of wages	17	10½
Waggon expenses	45	12½
N. M. Chaffy for groceries	54	25
Mrs. Bishop for spinning	1	00
George Strickhouser for salt	3	57
Stephen Brown and others		

David Jamison for butter	1	44
Chimney-sweep	3	50
King, Jackson and Wible for straw	7	73
John M'Clanahan for pump	2	50
Moses Degroff and Cull Jones for fish	2	18½
Philip Heagy, Sheriff, for goods bought at Fahnestock's sale	3	13
Elizabeth Border for wheel, and C. Culp for repair	2	00
George Arnold for salt and groceries	10	12½
Harvest hands	26	25
David Horner for Doddridge's Sermons	1	00
Robert Smith for merchandize	13	70

Balance due County,

\$434 62½

10 72½

\$445 35½

WE, the Subscribers, Auditors, to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do Certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and do Report, that they are correct, and that the balance of Ten Dollars and seventy-two Cents and three-fourths is due said Institution—it being from the ninth day of January, 1828, until the sixth day of January, 1829, both days included.

R. MILHENY, Jr. }
R. SMITH, }

53 Paupers remained in the Poorhouse on the 8th Janu'y, 1828.
70 Paupers admitted in the course of the year, including out-door Paupers.
43 remained in the house on the 6th Jan. 1829.
6 out-door Paupers supported by the Institution, in part, at an average of 66 cents per week.
Assistance given to Poor Families in the course of the year, in flour, &c. say \$20.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 20th day of March instant, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, the following described Property, being a part of a larger Tract, viz. about

50 ACRES,

situated on the south side of Conowago creek, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Seller, John Smith, Henry Lilly and others, on which are erected a one-story Log House, and Log Barn, with a spring convenient to the house. About 20 Acres of said land are cleared, and the residue well covered with first rate Timber.

ALSO,

On Saturday the 21st of the same month, The undivided 4th part of a TRACT OF LAND,

Situated in said township, adjoining lands of Peter Weickert, Abraham Eckert and others, containing 153 ACRES, on which are erected a two-story Brick House, Log Barn, Stone Still-house, Two Orchards, &c. About 100 acres of said Tract are cleared, about 20 of which are Meadow—the balance well covered with Timber; a never-failing spring convenient to the house.—To be sold as the Estate of JACOB SLAGLE, deceased.

Due attendance will be given, and terms made known by

PETER HULL, Adm'r.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Ck.

March 3.

FOR RENT, OR ON SHARES,

A Farm,

CONTAINING 160 ACRES,

SITUATE in Franklin township, Adams county, late the Farm of GEORGE BIESECKER, deceased. For terms of rent, apply to

JOHN BIESECKER.

March 3.

SCOTT'S DISCIPLINE.

THOSE Militia Officers, whose term has expired, and who have in their possession Scott's Discipline, are desired to hand the same over to their successors in office, as soon as possible.

JACOB SANDERS. B. I.

March 3.

BORROWED BOOKS!

THOSE persons who have in their possession, any BOOKS, known to be the property of the Subscriber, are requested to return them; and if any have borrowed Books, the owner of which is unknown, (as many of his have gone abroad without his name,) he will, if possible, establish his claims to ownership.

T. STEVENS.

TO THOSE CONCERNED.

Daniel Bailey, Adm'r of Eleanor Dill, dec'd, vs. Wm. Thompson, Ex'r of Andrew Thompson, dec'd.

Pluries Ven- Exponas.

Sheriff Heagy returns Lands sold to Samuel Fahnestock for \$1675.
30th January, 1829. On motion of Mr. Stevens—Rule on the Sheriff to bring the money made on the sale of Defendant's property in this case, into Court, for distribution, by the first day of next Term. Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the above named Defendant, and others who are interested.

By the Court,

G. WELSH, Proth'y.

Feb. 17.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of CONRAD HAINES, deceased, are requested to discharge the same.—And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB HAINES, Adm'r.

Feb. 17.

M. C. CLARKSON

HAS just received from Lancaster, a Fine Assortment of

CUT & SMOOTH

RIFLES,

Which he can sell VERY LOW.

Feb. 10.

Ruth Smith vs. John Smith.

Alias Subpœna for a DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

JOHN SMITH.

YOU are hereby commanded to be and appear, in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Ruth, your Wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.



ADAMS SENTINEL. GETTYSBURG, MARCH 18.

St. Patrick's Day—instead of presenting the verdant prospect which so often greets the eye upon the anniversary of the tutelary saint of the "green isle of the ocean," yesterday exhibited nothing but the dreariness of winter—and the *Shamrock* was enveloped in a snowy mantle. What a striking emblem of the present gloom and oppression which enshrouds the land of Emmet! But, as the genial sun will soon release the *tre-foil* from its wintry covering—so will the sun of Liberty dart rays, strong, powerful, irresistible, upon the political gloom which surrounds that land of chivalric hearts.

The Editor of the Compiler seems to think, "there is as much dignity and honor" in Gen. Jackson's *Reform* paragraph, as there was in the late Cabinet not attending the inauguration—or in Mr. Clay's late speech at Washington. "We think" he is in error. The late Cabinet, under the circumstances, could not attend the inauguration, with any degree of propriety—for it is known, that the Committee of Arrangement had assigned no place for them in the Senate Chamber—although the station of every other individual had been distinctly noted in their printed order of procession. In addition to this, the President had not been called upon by Gen. Jackson, when the latter arrived at Washington—and it would have appeared rather presumptuous for the President to force his company upon even a President elect.

As to Mr. Clay's speech, (which we give to-day,) every reader can form his own opinion. One great and essential difference between it and the *Reform* "paragraph," is, that the author of one is a private citizen, and the other the President of the United States.

The Mr. Plumer, whose letter we give to-day, deserted from the Federal party about the same time that Mr. Adams did, and of course, is desirous to help the latter out of the dilemma he is placed in. This is the only name yet given by Mr. Adams, to establish the serious charge he made.

CABINET OF GEN. JACKSON.
The following nominations have been made to, and confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. VAN BUREN, of N. Y. Secretary of State.

Mr. INGHAM, of Pa. Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. BRANCH, of N. C. Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. EATON, of Tenn. Secretary of War.

Mr. BERRIEN, of Geo. Attorney General.

Mr. BARRY, of Ky. Postmaster General, in the room of Mr. McLEAN, who has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. Many other appointments have been made, and there seems to be a pretty general "sweep."

The Cabinet of Gen. Jackson is, entirely, opposed to the Tariff.

"THE ARIEL," of Philadelphia, is about being enlarged, owing to the greatly increased patronage it has received.—It is published every other Saturday, at \$1 50 per year, in advance—and is quite an interesting periodical.

"THE LADIES LITERARY PORT FOLIO," of Philadelphia, the 12th No. of which we have just received, is also a periodical deserving special notice. It is published every Wednesday, at \$2 50 per year, in advance.

Shaking hands.—A letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot says that Gen. Jackson, on the day of his inauguration, "must have shaken hands with 10,000 persons." This would be enough to wear out any thing but *Old Hickory*.

A Jewish congregation in New York, lately sold a small portion of ground,

which has been in possession of the congregation for upwards of 100 years, for the sum of thirty thousand dollars cash! It comprises about 10 lots, from 69 to 85 feet deep.

An unpleasant situation.—Six different attempts have been lately made to burn the house of a Mr. Loring, in Boston.—He offers \$150 reward for the apprehension of the persevering villain.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night, the 11th instant, a house in Mountpleasant township, owned by William Toland, and occupied by Mr. Phineas Marsden, and his mother, Margaret Marsden, was destroyed by fire, together with all its contents, which were of considerable value, consisting of excellent clothing, and a quantity of plate and money. Though the old lady has been blind for several years, and was at home alone when the fire occurred, she had got out of the house. She was just about to re-enter it, when some persons who were burning a lime kiln in the neighborhood arrived, and restrained her, and shortly after the roof fell in.

Compiler.

HARRISBURG, March 12.
STATE LEGISLATURE.—A motion to print on the Journal of the House, the Report of a committee of the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, was made some time since, and postponed, without a vote upon it. On Tuesday, Mr. Lehman called for the consideration of the motion, which was agreed to, when a warm debate ensued. The debate continued until 2 o'clock, when the question was settled, by an indefinite postponement of the motion to print the Report of the Bank committee, yeas 43, nays 38.

The question of the Call of a Convention, to alter and amend the Constitution, has been again introduced into the Legislature, by Mr. Wilkins, of Pittsburg, who, on Monday last, offered a resolution on the subject in the House of Representatives.

THE LATE ICE FLOOD has certainly done damage to the Canal works on the Susquehanna, but the extent of the injury cannot be estimated until the water subsides. There will of course be many exaggerated reports in circulation; but it will not be long until we know something like the exact reality.

WALTER S. FRANKLIN, Esq. late assistant Clerk of the Senate, was yesterday unanimously elected Clerk, in the room of John De Pui, Esq. deceased. Mr. Franklin nominated LAWRENCE L. MINER, of Green county, as his assistant, which was confirmed by the Senate.

Har. Argus.

"Never (says the National Intelligencer) has a session passed under our observation, in which so little business has been done, good, or bad, or indifferent; which peculiarity of this Session is obviously attributable to a party organization existing in both branches, stronger than either the personal convictions of members, or the imperative demands of public duty." "A vast number of bills fell through, in both Houses, by not being acted upon; among which, the most important were ALL THE BILLS proposing *Retrenchment*, which seem to have been reported by way of jest."

On the 27th ult. the Yeas and Nays were taken eleven times in the House of Representatives of the United States. The number of members present appearing to our eye small, curiosity induced us to add the yeas and nays together, on each vote, and subtract the aggregate from the number of members (212) of which the House is composed. The result, which is annexed, shews what attention is paid to the concerns of the nation by the present Congress.

Ballots.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
1.	41	83	88.
2.	55	92	65.
3.	83	33	96.
4.	26	42	144.
5.	18	91	103.
6.	61	48	103.
7.	85	44	83.
8.	42	82	88.
9.	52	62	98.
10.	45	27	139.
11.	42	52	118.

Franklin Repository.

A correspondent of one of the Northern papers, says that the members of Congress attend so much less to business than to pleasure, that he has seen the Speaker exerting himself a whole hour to get a quorum into the House. At last he sent the Sergeant-at-arms to compel their attendance, and directed the door keeper to lock them in the hall as fast as they arrived. This another paper compares to a Western Court, into which the Sheriff came one morning, and told the Judge that he should probably have the jury ready by

the next day, "for (added he) we have run down ten of them, and have got them tied up in the shed; and two deputies and four dogs are after the others, and they are expected to catch them this afternoon." *Wingaw Int.*

We omitted, inadvertently, to state, in our last, that the nominations of Cabinet Ministers, by the President of the United States, were promptly confirmed, without opposition, by the Senate. This shews, conclusively, we think, that there is to be no opposition to the present Administration for opposition's sake. *Nat. Int.*

Exploring Expedition.—We regret that this enterprise, which has engaged so much of the public attention and interest, particularly of the whole maritime community, should not have been acted on. The bill passed the House of Representatives by a large majority; but the period of the session in which the Naval Committee in the Senate reported the bill, placed it beyond the action of that body in its regular order. It therefore remains, with many other bills of importance, to be revised and acted on at the next session. *Id.*

ON DITS.—The last reports from Washington are, that Amos Kendall, editor of the Kentucky Argus, is to have the place of Dr. T. Watkins as 4th Auditor; Isaac Hill, editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, to succeed Mr. R. Cutts, as one of the Comptrollers; Nathaniel Green, editor of the Boston Statesman, Postmaster of that city.

Reports are also afloat that Mr. Tazewell is to go to London, as Minister; Mr. Geo. M. Dallas, now Mayor of Philadelphia, is to go to Paris, and Mr. T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, to Colombia, both as Ministers! *Balt. Patriot.*

Certain citizens of York, Pa. friendly to the "New Catholic Association of Ireland" have forwarded to Mathew Carey, Esq. for the use of this association, the sum of eighty dollars and twenty cents—with a request that it be forwarded to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. by the earliest opportunity.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
The packet ship Silas Richards, arrived at New York, on Sunday week, from Liverpool. Sailed 24th January.

No political news of importance.—No great battle had occurred in the neighborhood of Varna, nor is there mention of any movements which deserve to be detailed, either on the Turkish or the Russian side. Both the belligerent parties are stated to have continued intent on the renewal of hostilities at the proper season.

The French commissioners sent to Egypt to procure liberty and their country for the Greeks, whom they might find in bondage there, obtained the freedom of five hundred captives, women and children, of whom two hundred resolved to remain.

SMALL POX.—This alarming disease seems to be making inroads, in various parts of the country. Not long since, several cases of it were exhibited in the western part of Pennsylvania.—The Fredericktown Herald states that three cases of the disease had lately occurred at that place. The persons affected were removed to a retired situation, without the town.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has refused for several years past to assess a tax for the support of the government, and finding large arrears accumulating against the treasury, have at length hit upon a plan of helping themselves out of the difficulty, by providing for the taxation of Presidents, Professors, Tutors, Librarians and students, of all their Colleges, Theological and Medical Institutions—Ministers of the Gospel, Preceptors of Academies, and Latin Grammar School-Masters. Also sheep, and the machinery of cotton, woolen and linen manufactories. This law is, in a sense, *ex-post-facto*: because, when payday comes, (and it will come at last,) the Ministers, Presidents, Professors, Students, &c. will have to bear their proportion in the payment of arrears, including the three or four years already past. *Balt. Gaz.*

Mexico.—The causes of the recent revolution in Mexico may be thus succinctly stated: The struggle for the Presidency had been between General Guerrero and Gomez Pedraza. The former being the military, and the latter the civil candidate. The friends of Guerrero, being the Yorkinos, were so sure of success, that when the election terminated in the success of Pedraza, who obtained a majority of two of the States, the cry of corruption and bribery was set up, and the plan of an insurrection, in order to counteract the will of the People, was formed, and carried into effect. The insurgents being the stronger party, succeeded in forcing the constitutional authorities to submission, pillaged the city, annulled the late election, and obtained a new one.

which resulted in the choice of Guerrero. The policy which Guerrero is about to adopt, is thoroughly proscriptive. All the European Spaniards are ordered to leave the country; from one to three months, according to the distance at which they may be situated from the sea coast, being allowed to them for that purpose. What effect this revolution may have on the security and prosperity of the Mexican nation, remains to be seen. As a fact, it is not calculated to adorn the history of the South American Republics; and as a precedent, supposing that even no worse consequences than have now occurred should immediately result, it may be the cause of future convulsions, more sanguinary in their progress, and productive of more perilous results to the republican character of South America. *Nat. Journ.*

On the 2d inst. forty men and thirty horses were killed at the mines of Longis de peres, Marotret, France, by an explosion of fire damp.

By the official table of the French Revenue it appears that the receipts for 1828 are 29,000,000 francs, or about a million and a quarter over those of 1827.

Union Ball.—At Goshen, in Connecticut, a Ball was given on the night of the 3d inst. Twelve of the managers were Adams men, who directed matters until 12 o'clock, when they were superseded by twelve Jackson men.

In the course of some sensible remarks on the aristocratic feature of the Virginia Convention, the members of which are to be chosen by the freeholders—the editor of the Political Examiner introduces the following extract from an eloquent speech of Judge Story, delivered in the Convention of Massachusetts. Who are the republicans now-a-days?

"In our country," says he, "the highest man is not above the people. If the rich may be said to have additional protection, they have not additional power—nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families.—Those who are wealthy to-day, pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates. Property is thus divided quite as fast as it accumulates. No family can, without its own exertions, stand erect for a long time under our statute of descents & distributions, the only true and legitimate agrarian law. It silently and quietly dissolves the mass heaped up by the toil and diligence of a long life of enterprise and industry. Property is continually changing, like waves of the sea. One wave rises, and is soon swallowed up by the vast abyss, and is seen no more. Another rises, and, having reached its destined limits, falls quietly away, and is succeeded by yet another, which, in its turn, breaks and dies gently on the shore. The richest man amongst us may be brought down to the humblest level, and the child, with scarcely clothes to cover his nakedness, may rise to the highest office in our government, and the poor man, while he rocks his infant on his knee, may justly indulge the consolation that, if he possess talent and virtue, there is no office beyond the reach of his honorable ambition."

Public Lands.—The legislature of Louisiana adjourned on the 7th ult.: During the session, a committee appointed on that subject, presented a report laying claim to all the public lands within the boundaries of the State, belonging to the U. States under the treaty of cession. This is a newly discovered "State Right;" under color of which the general government is to be plundered, step by step, of the national domain. The same pretension has been set up by two other States in the West, and will no doubt be persisted in until the U. States shall yield, as heretofore in the case of Georgia, to the arrogance and rapacity of the claimants.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette says, that twenty-two steam boats have been built at that city and its vicinity, within twelve months.—Their aggregate tonnage is 4590 tons, which, at the usual expense of 60 dollars per ton, makes an aggregate expenditure of 275,400 dollars. These boats are said to be all substantially built, and some of them finished with elegance.

An Odd Fellow Lodge of Philadelphia, presented \$100 for the relief of the poor the other day. It is said the only opposition raised to it was the amount of the sum. The minority were strenuous in insisting on 9999 cents, or \$100 01. They said they would not give \$100—it was absurd—but they were perfectly willing to give either of the other two.

A Pattern for Duns.—A tradesman wrote to a customer—"Sir, if you will let me have the amount of my bill, you will oblige me.—If not, I must oblige you."

Beware of Counterfeits.—Several \$10 counterfeit notes, letter D. on the Branch Bank of the United States at Pittsburg, have recently been passed along the Turnpike between this place and Cumberland. They are very well executed, and difficult of detection—the general appearance of the counterfeit is somewhat darker than that of the genuine note, the paper rather stronger, and the period at the end of the word dollars is omitted in the counterfeit. The engraving of the vignette of the counterfeit is rather coarser than that of the genuine note. The date of month and year in three of the notes that we have seen is left blank—a fourth is dated 19th November, 1828.

Torch Light.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. Paul Sauer, to Miss Elizabeth Leimbach—both of Menallen township.

On the 8th, by the same, Mr. William Waller, of Franklin township, to Miss Magdalena Ledy, of Hamiltonban township.

On the 10th, by the same, Mr. John Trostle to Miss Maria Biesecker—both of Cumberland township.

DIED.

On Thursday evening last, in this borough, of a pulmonary affection, Doctor Thomas B. Coburn, aged 32 years.

On Monday the 9th, after a short illness, John De Pui, Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and a resident of Harrisburg. On Wednesday his remains were followed to the grave by his mourning relatives, the members and officers of both Houses of Assembly, and a large concourse of his fellow citizens and neighbors.

PUBLIC SALE OF PATENTED CHESNUT TIMBER LAND.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of April next, (and continue for two or more days.)

192 ACRES

of Patented Land, late the property of DANIEL FUNK, deceased, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, adjoining land of Ludwick Waltemyer, Peter Ege, and others, and adjacent to the road leading from Oxford to Carlisle. There are about 5 acres of this land cleared, and under a fence, with a one-story Dwelling House and Stable thereon, and now occupied by a tenant.

The remainder is timber, young and thriving, and principally chesnut. It will be laid off in lots of convenient size to suit purchasers. This land is worth the attention of Farmers in Adams, York, and Cumberland counties. It lies near the Adams county line, and convenient to York county. The subscribers will attend on the premises on Monday the 6th day of April, for the purpose of shewing the Land to any who may wish to view said land before the day of Sale, when and where, those wishing to view said land previous to sale, will please attend: An indisputable title will be given, and terms made known on day of sale, by

JOEL FUNK, } For the
BENJAMIN FUNK, } Heirs.
March 17. } ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the Subscriber, by Note due, or Book account, are earnestly requested to call and discharge the same, on or before the 28th inst., as the case is, the subscriber must have money, and is moving westward. He therefore depends on those concerned to be punctual.

JOHN J. N. DEATRICK.
March 17. } 2t

SHERIFFS SALE.

In pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 4th of April next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Geo. Sheffer, George Myers, and others, containing

104 ACRES

more or less, on which are erected
A two-story Log dwelling House, double log Barn, with an Orchard & Spring of water at the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Moses Beales.
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 17. } ts

Horsebills,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at this Office.

From the National Intelligencer.

DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

Upon the brief notice given in the papers of this City, on Saturday morning, a number of citizens, residents of Washington, Members of Congress, and other strangers, assembled at Barnard's Hotel, (the Mansion-House) to take a friendly leave of HENRY CLAY, late Secretary of State, previous to his departure from the city for his residence in Kentucky.

The company assembled on this occasion exceeded all expectation. At a little after six, upwards of a hundred gentlemen sat down to a very abundant and handsome Entertainment provided by Mr. Barnard at which Gen. WALTER JONES acted as President, and GEORGE CALVERT, Esq. Col. R. C. WRIGHTMAN, and Col. J. I. STULL, as Vice Presidents.

The Dinner being over, enlivened by excellent wine, and cheered by patriotic music, the following Toasts, (the only prepared ones) were given from the Chair.

The late Administration.—Happy the People who can afford, out of the abundance of mental and intellectual resources, to postpone the ministry of servants so pure and magnanimous, so devoted and capable, for the sake of more cherished opinions on government or policy; and fortunate as happy, if they have found others better endowed to prosper and adorn the Republic.

The New Administration.—To the constitutional, impartial, and wise selection of national means, for national ends, the candor and patriotism of all parties must accord applause and support, unqualified by any of the personal or political predilections or collisions agitated in the recent canvass for the choice of rulers.

Majorities and Minorities.—As they make up the aggregate of the body politic, so mutual injury or inveterate feud would be as irrational among them, as among the different members of the same natural body; the ailments proper to both, are, knowledge, virtue, and public spirit, which can no more be monopolized by the power or the tyranny of the many, than by the violence of the few.

State Rights.—and one of the most precious and indefeasible of those rights—Union; having neither its distinctive properties amalgamated and confused by the too intense and pervading action of Federal power, nor its principles of cohesion weakened by the impatient ebullitions of its constituent parts.

Health, prosperity, and happiness to our highly valued and esteemed guest and fellow citizen, HENRY CLAY. Whatever the future destination of his life, he has done enough for honor, and need desire no higher reward than the deep-seated affection and respect of his friends and his country.

This Toast having been received with great applause and repeated cheers, after the acclamations subsided—

MR. CLAY addressed the Company as follows:

In rising, Mr. President, to offer my respectful acknowledgments, for the honors of which I am here the object, I must ask the indulgence of yourself, and the other gentlemen now assembled, for an unaffected embarrassment, which is more sensibly felt, than it can be distinctly expressed. This city has been the theatre of the greater portion of my public life. You, and others whom I now see, have been spectators of my public course and conduct. You and they are, if I may borrow a technical expression from an honorable profession, of which you and I are both members, jurors of the vicinage. To a judgment rendered by those who have thus long known me, and by others, though not of the panel, who have possessed equal opportunities of forming correct opinions, I most cheerfully submit. If the weight of human testimony should be estimated by the intelligence and respectability of the witness, and the extent of his knowledge of the matter on which he testifies, the highest consideration is due to that which has been this day spontaneously given. I shall ever cherish it with the most grateful recollection, and look back upon it with proud satisfaction.

I should be glad to feel that I could, with propriety, abstain from any allusion, at this time, and at this place, to public affairs. But, considering the occasion which has brought us together, the events which have preceded it, and the influence which they may exert upon the destinies of our country, my silence might be misinterpreted, and I think it, therefore, proper that I should embrace this most public of all occasions, which I have had of saying a few words, since the termination of the late memorable and embittered contest. It is far from my wish to continue or revive the agitations with which that contest was attended. It is ended, for good or for evil.

A majority of the people has decided, and from their decision there can and ought to be no appeal.

Bowing, as I do, with profound respect, to them, and to this exercise of their sovereign authority, I may, nevertheless, be allowed to retain and to express my own unchanged sentiments, even if they should not be in perfect coincidence with theirs. It is a source of high gratification to me to believe that I share these sentiments in common with more than half a million of freemen, possessing a degree of virtue, of intelligence, of religion, and of genuine patriotism, which, without disparagement to others, is unsurpassed, in the same number of men, in this or any other country, in this or any other age.

I deprecated the election of the present President of the United States, because I believed he had neither the temper, the experience, nor the attainments requisite to discharge the complicated and arduous duties of Chief Magistrate. I deprecated it still more, because his elevation, I believed, would be the result exclusively of admiration & gratitude for military service, without regard to indispensable civil qualifications. I can neither retract, nor alter, nor modify, any opinion which, on these subjects, I have at any time heretofore expressed.

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That citizen has done me much injustice—wanton, unprovoked, and unatoned injustice. It was inflicted, as I must ever believe, for the double purpose of gratifying private resentment, and promoting personal ambition.

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recent event are now changed. He is the Chief Magistrate of my country, invested with large and extensive powers, the administration of which may conduce to its prosperity or occasion its adversity. Patriotism enjoins, as a duty, that, whilst he is in that exalted station, he should be treated with decorum, and his official acts be judged of, in a spirit of candor. Suppressing, as far as I can, a sense of my personal wrong; willing even to forgive him, if his own conscience and our common God can acquit him; and entertaining for the majority which has elected him, and for the office which he fills, all the deference which is due from a private citizen, I most anxiously hope that, under his guidance, the great interests of our country, foreign and domestic, may be upheld, our free institutions be unimpaired, and the happiness of the nation be continued and increased.

Whilst I am prompted by an ardent devotion to the welfare of my country, sincerely to express this hope, I make no pledges, no promises, no threats, and, I must add, I have no confidence. My public life, I trust, furnishes the best guaranty of my faithful adherence to those great principles of internal and external policy, to which it has been hitherto zealously dedicated. Whether I shall ever hereafter take any part in the public councils or not, depends upon circumstances beyond my control. Holding the principle, that a citizen, as long as a single pulsation remains, is under an obligation to exert his utmost energies in the service of his country, if necessary, whether in private or public life, may rest assured that, in either condition, I shall stand erect, with a spirit unconquered, whilst life endures, ready to second their exertions in the cause of liberty, the Union, and the national prosperity.

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I request permission to propose,

"Let us never despair of the American Republic."

MR. CLAY appeared to be much indisposed by a severe cold, and retired very soon after the delivery of his remarks and toast. The company, nevertheless, kept together for some time longer; and, amid the lively enjoyments of social feeling and good humor, unalloyed by any tincture of party or personal animosity towards any person present or absent, many lively and innocent jeux d'esprit and repartees, gave an agreeable animation to the scene. Some of these sportive sallies took the shape of volunteer toasts; and of these we have been enabled to get together what follows, without being able to embody the short but pithy speeches by which some of them were preceded.

By Mr. Jno. M. McCarty, of Virginia.—The Peoples' will should always be respected, yet sometimes reformed. By Gen. Walter Jones—Reform—like Charity, let it begin at home. By Hon. Mr. Sergeant, of Pennsylvania.—The principles of the Constitution, administered and applied by those who never practised aught against them.

By Mr. Sergeant, of New York.—A judicious tariff—a tariff for the protection of politicians, not of manufacturers. By Mr. J. G. Wright, of Ohio.—The present Administration. May they reform abuses where they find them, and not pretend to reform where none are found to exist.

By Mr. Beasley Ward, of Virginia.—The cause of domestic industry in the Middle States. We'll be clothed by those who'll be fed by us; and after a while we'll clothe ourselves.

By Mr. Steenbergen, of Virginia.—H. Clay.—The sterling friend and advocate of civil liberty and the rights of man, the meridian of whose life has been dedicated to maintaining the sound and important principles of this Republic. May she, in gratitude, reward him in the evening of his life.

By Mr. C. G. Chamberne, of Q. Adams.—He who climbs to mountain tops will find the loftiest peaks most wrapp'd in clouds.

He who surpasses, or subdues mankind, Must look down upon the hate of those below.

By Mr. P. Thompson.—Richard Rush: The pure patriot, the accomplished scholar, and the perfect gentleman.

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By D. J. Caswell, of Ohio.—Let aspirants for office hail the rising sun—I look toward the West and cheer the mild radiance of that which is setting.

By John S. Tyson, of Baltimore.—Our Union: The key stone of the mighty arch of this Western Empire—the bond of twenty four nations: Long as the American eagle shall wing her flight, may a pluribus unum be engraven on her countless images: Long as the breezes of Heaven shall rustle our forest leaves, may a pluribus unum glitter on the undulations of our flag.

Amidst all the pageantry which has recently been exhibited at Washington, we dwell with unmingled gratification upon the above disinterested tribute of affection and respect to the able statesman, and true and faithful servant of his country, who is now retiring from her councils. Patronage and power, and the hopes they excite, have no part in this unpurchased testimony to the honor, faith and services of this eminent citizen. His integrity as a statesman has been assailed, and without an atom of proof to sustain the charge, his enemies have succeeded in creating a wide, though, we believe, transient impression of his guilt, under the weight of which, his services to his country, his splendid talents, his kind and generous qualities, all, have been overlooked. Nothing, we believe, is more foreign to the open and generous nature of Henry Clay, than the treachery or turpitude implied in the charge of corruption; which has so widely spread and has worked so many miracles in our country, during the last two years: the faults in his character, if any, are directly the reverse of this—his temperament may be too quick and ardent—and his career has been marked by imprudencies which are the natural offspring of such a temperament—but honesty, frankness and singleness of heart are also its near allies—and never we believe was the alliance more intimate, than in the character of Mr. Clay.

We observe in the last number of the "Ohio Eagle" that John P. Helfenstein, formerly of Carlisle, celebrated for the share he took in political affairs several years ago, has opened an Oil Stone quarry in Hocking county, Ohio, and has several hundred hands employed in preparing the article. The quality is represented by good judges to be equal to the best imported Turkey Oil Stone. Dem. Press.

Whiskey.—A western paper states, that the quantity of this article consumed by the hands employed on a single job, near the Licking summit of the Ohio and Erie canal, cost the contractor upwards of \$5000. If such be the fact, we are not surprised to learn, that some of the contractors on that line of canal, have prohibited the use of Whiskey among their hands. The acting Canal Commissioner has interested himself in restraining, at least, if not prohibiting, the use of whiskey, upon the lines under his supervision. This course would appear to be highly commendable. The same paper states that the whiskey consumed by the laborers on some other stations, besides that near Licking summit, "cost more than their bread or meat." Such a state of things, calls loudly for a corrective—not less, on account of the interest and welfare of the operative, than that of the contractor and the country.

The consumption of ardent spirits has become a crying evil, in this country. The great number of tippling houses springing up in all parts of the land, is a sign of the times, of melancholy presage. In the city of New York they have no less than 3500 licensed houses, while a calculator in Philadelphia shops in Philadelphia. These, the writer observes, "are attended by 6195 drunkards—who bring distress on 30,075 persons, being their wives and children." In Boston, the number of houses of this kind is 540. If we are not a nation of drunkards, we are attributed to any want of facilities for obtaining this character. Holl Chron.

United States Senate.—The following is a complete list of the members of the U. S. Senate which assembled on Wednesday at Washington, to act on the nominations of President Jackson for his cabinet. We have annexed to the name of each Senator the year when his term of service expires, and to show the political complexion of the Senate, the names of those understood to be the partisans of Gen. Jackson have an asterisk attached to them. Of this number, however, (in all 27.) Messrs. Sanford, Smith, of S. Carolina, Tyler, McKimley, McLean, of Illinois, Troup, and Reed, may be considered doubtful—and Messrs. Berrien, Branch and Eaton, it is already announced, will be nominated for members of the cabinet. Twenty one of the Senators have been firm supporters of the administration of Mr. Adams, all of whom are friends of the American System, excepting Messrs. Chambers and Johnston, who have been anti-tariff. On the Tariff question Messrs. Dickerson, Dudley, Sanford, McLane, Barnard, Bibb, Kane, McLean, and Benton, of the Jackson party, are also supposed to be friends of that measure—so that at least 26, (being a decided majority,) will be opposed to a repeal of the Tariff. On the score of talent we consider the Senate much improved, since the addition of Messrs. Sprague, Frelinghuysen, Burnett and Livingston, as new members. Such men will do honor to the Senate and nation. N. Y. Herald.

Maine.	North Carolina.
John Holmes, 1833	James Iredell, 1831
Peleg Sprague, 1835	John Branch, 1835
New-Hampshire.	South Carolina.
L. Woodbury, 1831	Wm Smith, 1831
Samuel Bell, 1835	R. Y. Hayne, 1835
Massachusetts.	Georgia.
Daniel Webster, 1833	J. M. Berrien, 1831
Nathl Silsbee, 1835	Geo. M. Troup, 1835
Rhode-Island.	Kentucky.
Asbury Robbins, 1833	John Rowan, 1831
N. R. Knight, 1835	G. M. Bibb, 1835
Connecticut.	Tennessee.
Calvin Wiley, 1831	John H. Eaton, 1833
Sam'l A. Foot, 1835	Hugh L. White, 1835
Vermont.	Ohio.
Dudley Chase, 1831	Jacob Burnet, 1831
H. Seymour, 1833	B. Ruggles, 1833
New-York.	Louisiana.
N. Sanford, 1831	J. S. Johnston, 1831
C. E. Dudley, 1835	E. Livingston, 1835
New-Jersey.	Indiana.
M. Dickerson, 1833	Wm. Hendricks, 1831
T. Frelinghuysen, 1835	James Noble, 1833
Delaware.	Mississippi.
Louis M' Lane, 1833	P. Ellis, 1833
J. M. Clayton, 1835	T. B. Reed, 1835
Pennsylvania.	Illinois.
Wm. Barnes, 1831	Elias K. Kane, 1831
Isaac Barnard, 1833	John McLean, 1835
Maryland.	Alabama.
E. Chambers, 1831	John McKimley, 1831
Samuel Smith, 1833	Wm. R. King, 1835
Virginia.	Missouri.
John Tyler, 1833	David Barton, 1831
L. W. Tazewell, 1835	T. H. Benton, 1833

Live Stock in Ohio.—A late number of the Western Herald gives the following statement of the Live Stock exported in one year from the tract of country called the Sciota Valley—comprising about one sixth part of the State:

6,000 fat cattle, at \$20 per head,	\$180,000
30,000 stock do	14 do 420,000
75,000 fat hogs,	44 do 337,000
15,000 stock do	2 do 30,000
500 horses,	60 do 30,000
	\$997,000

Fatal Adventure.—We learn from the Buffalo Republican, that on Sunday night the 8th instant, a man by the name of Chambers, living on Grand Island, in company with a man from Chippawa, started from Fields' tavern, four miles above the Falls of Niagara, with a skiff loaded with two barrels of whiskey, intending to introduce them illicitly into the province of Upper Canada. A storm suddenly arose, and rendering the boat unmanageable, she was carried down the rapids, and boat, cargo and passengers precipitated over the falls! The boat and other articles have been found below, but the bodies have not yet been discovered. Erie Gaz.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, of New York, has been charged, temporarily, with the duties of Secretary of State, until the arrival of Mr. Van Buren, who is expected about the 20th. Certain duties have to be performed, in that department, immediately on the accession of a new President, which made such an appointment, *ad interim*, indispensably necessary.

An old bachelor recommends, in the N. York Daily Advertiser, the use of a piece of soapstone, about the size of two bricks, to be thoroughly heated, and placed in the bed, which it will completely warm, and retain much of the heat until morning. He calls the affair "a complete bed renew." Foot man!—U. S. Gaz.

Explanation of Christianity.—Christianity, as defined by its holy author, is divine love, evinced by an unfeigned and every other, and every designation from this exalted principle is un-

DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

Upon the brief notice given in the papers of this City, on Saturday morning, a number of citizens, residents of Washington, Members of Congress, and other strangers, assembled at Barnard's Hotel, (the Mansion-House) to take a friendly leave of HENRY CLAY, late Secretary of State, previous to his departure from the city for his residence in Kentucky.

The company assembled on this occasion exceeded all expectation. At a little after six, upwards of a hundred gentlemen sat down to a very abundant and handsome Entertainment provided by Mr. Barnard; at which Gen. WALTER JONES acted as President, and GEORGE CALVERT, Esq. Col. R. C. WRIGHTMAN, and Col. J. I. STULL, as Vice Presidents.

The Dinner being over, enlivened by excellent wine, and cheered by patriotic music, the following Toasts, (the only prepared ones) were given from the Chair.

1. *The late Administration.*—Happy the People who can afford, out of the abundance of moral and intellectual resources, to postpone the ministry of servants so pure and magnanimous, so devoted and capable, for the sake of more cherished opinions on government or policy; and fortunate as happy, if they have found others better endowed to prosper and adorn the Republic.

2. *The New Administration.*—To the constitutional, impartial, and wise selection of national means, for national ends, the candor and patriotism of all parties must accord applause and support, unqualified by any of the personal or political predilections or collisions agitated in the recent canvass for the choice of rulers.

3. *Majorities and Minorities.*—As they make up the aggregate of the body politic, so mutual injury or inveterate feud would be as irrational among them, as among the different members of the same natural body; the ailments proper to both, are, knowledge, virtue, and public spirit, which can no more be monopolized by the power or the tyranny of the many, than by the violence of the few.

4. *State Rights.*—and one of the most precious and indefeasible of those rights—Union; having neither its distinctive properties amalgamated and confused by the too intense and pervading action of Federal power, nor its principles of cohesion weakened by the impatient ebullitions of its constituent parts.

5. *Health, prosperity, and happiness* to our highly valued and esteemed guest and fellow citizen, HENRY CLAY. Whatever the future destination of his life, he has done enough for honor, and need desire no higher reward than the deep-seated affection and respect of his friends and his country.

This Toast having been received with great applause and repeated cheers, After the acclamations subsided—

Mr. CLAY addressed the Company as follows:

In rising, Mr. President, to offer my respectful acknowledgments, for the honors of which I am here the object, I must ask the indulgence of yourself, and the other gentlemen now assembled, for an unaffected embarrassment, which is more sensibly felt, than it can be distinctly expressed. This city has been the theatre of the greater portion of my public life. You, and others whom I now see, have been spectators of my public course and conduct. You and they are, if I may borrow a technical expression from an honorable profession, of which you and I are both members, jurors of the vicinage. To a judgment rendered by those who have thus long known me, and by others, though not of the panel, who have possessed equal opportunities of forming correct opinions, I most cheerfully submit. If the weight of human testimony should be estimated by the intelligence and respectability of the witnesses, and the extent of his knowledge of the matter on which he testifies, the highest consideration is due to that which has been this day spontaneously given. I shall ever cherish it with the most grateful recollection, and look back upon it with proud satisfaction.

I should be glad to feel that I could, with propriety, abstain from any allusion, at this time, and at this place, to public affairs. But, considering the occasion which has brought us together, the events which have preceded it, and the influence which they may exert upon the destinies of our country, my silence might be misinterpreted, and I think it, therefore, proper that I should embrace this first public opportunity which I have had of saying a few words, since the termination of the late memorable and embittered contest. It is far from my wish to continue or revive the agitations with which that contest was attended. It is ended, for good or for evil. The Nation wants repose. A majority of the people has decided, and from their decision there can and ought to be no appeal.

Bowing, as I do, with profound respect, to them, and to this exercise of their sovereign authority, I may, nevertheless, be allowed to retain and to express my own unchanged sentiments, even if they should not be in perfect coincidence with theirs. It is a source of high gratification to me to believe that I share these sentiments in common with more than half a million of freemen, possessing a degree of virtue, of intelligence, of religion, and of genuine patriotism, which, without disparagement to others, is unsurpassed, in the same number of men, in this or any other country, in this or any other age.

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By D. J. Caswell, of Ohio.—Let aspirants for office hail the rising sun—I look toward the West and cheer the mild radiance of that which is setting.

By John S. Tyson, of Baltimore.—Our Union: The key stone of the mighty arch of this Western Empire—the bond of twenty four nations: Long as the American eagle shall wing her flight, may *e pluribus unum* be engraven on her countless images: Long as the breezes of Heaven shall rustle our forest leaves, may *e pluribus unum* glitter on the undulations of our flag.

Amidst all the pageantry which has recently been exhibited at Washington, we dwell with unmingled gratification upon the above disinterested tribute of affection and respect to the able statesman, and true and faithful servant of his country, who is now retiring from her councils. Patronage and power, and the hopes they excite, have no part in this unpurchased testimony to the honor, faith and services of this eminent citizen. His integrity as a statesman has been assailed, and without an atom of proof to sustain the charge, his enemies have succeeded in creating a wide, though, we believe, transient impression of his guilt, under the weight of which, his services to his country, his splendid talents, his kind and generous qualities, all, have been overlooked. Nothing, we believe, is more foreign to the open and generous nature of Henry Clay, than the treachery or turpitude implied in the charge of corruption; which has so widely spread and has worked so many miracles in our country, during the last two years: the faults in his character, if any, are directly the reverse of this:—his temperament may be too quick and ardent—and his career has been marked by imprudencies which are the natural offspring of such a temperament—but honesty, frankness and singleness of heart are also its near allies—and never we believe was the alliance more intimate, than in the character of Mr. Clay.

We observe in the last number of the "Ohio Eagle" that John P. Helfenstein, formerly of Carlisle, celebrated for the share he took in political affairs several years ago, has opened an Oil Stone quarry in Hocking county, Ohio, and has several hundred hands employed in preparing the article. The quality is represented by good judges to be equal to the best imported Turkey Oil Stone.

Dem. Press.

Whiskey.—A western paper states, that the quantity of this article consumed by the hands employed on a single job, near the Licking summit of the Ohio and Erie canal, cost the contractor upwards of \$5000. If such be the fact, we are not surprised to learn, that some of the contractors on that line of canal, have prohibited the use of Whiskey among their hands. The acting Canal Commissioner has interested himself in restraining, at least, if not prohibiting, the use of whiskey, upon the lines under his supervision. This course would appear to be highly commendable.

The same paper states that the whiskey consumed by the laborers on some other stations, besides that near Licking summit, "cost more than their bread or meat." Such a state of things, calls loudly for a corrective—not less, on account of the interest and welfare of the operative, than that of the contractor and the country.

The consumption of ardent spirits has become a crying evil in this country. The great number of tippling houses springing up in all parts of the land, is a sign of the times, of melancholy presage. In the city of New-York they have no less than 3500 licensed houses, while a calculator in Poulson's Gazette says that there are 1280 tippling shops in Philadelphia. These, the writer observes, "are attended by 32975 persons, being their wives and children." In Boston, the number of houses of this kind is 540. If we are not a nation of drinkers, it cannot be attributed to any want of facilities for obtaining this character. *Rel. Char.*

United States Senate.—The following is a complete list of the members of the U. S. Senate which assembled on Wednesday at Washington, to act on the nominations of President Jackson for his cabinet. We have annexed to the name of each Senator the year when his term of service expires, and to show the political complexion of the Senate, the names of those understood to be the partisans of Gen. Jackson have an asterisk attached to them. Of this number, however, (in all 27,) Messrs. Sanford, Smith, of S. Carolina, Tyler, McKimley, McLean, of Illinois, Troup, and Reed, may be considered doubtful—and Messrs. Berrien, Branch and Eaton, it is already announced, will be nominated for members of the cabinet. Twenty one of the Senators have been firm supporters of the administration of Mr. Adams, all of whom are friends of the American System, excepting Messrs. Chambers and Johnston, who have been anti-tariff. On the Tariff question Messrs. Dickinson, Dudley, Sanford, McLean, Barnard, Bibb, Kane, McLean, and Benton, of the Jackson party, are also supposed to be friends of that measure—so that at least 28, (being a decided majority,) will be opposed to a repeal of the Tariff. On the score of talent we consider the Senate much improved, since the addition of Messrs. Sprague, Frelinghuysen, Burnet and Livingston, as new members. Such men will do honor to the Senate and nation.

Maine.		North Carolina.	
John Holmes, 1835		James Iredell,* 1831	
Peleg Sprague, 1835		John Branch,* 1835	
New-Hampshire.		South Carolina.	
L. Woodbury,* 1831		Wm. Smith,* 1831	
Samuel Bell, 1835		R. Y. Hayne,* 1835	
Massachusetts.		Georgia.	
Daniel Webster, 1833		J. M. Berrien,* 1831	
Nathl Silsbee, 1835		Geo. M. Troup,* 1835	
Rhode-Island.		Kentucky.	
Asher Robbins, 1833		John Rowan,* 1831	
N. R. Knight, 1835		G. M. Bibb,* 1835	
Connecticut.		Tennessee.	
Calvin Wiley, 1831		John H. Eaton,* 1833	
Sam'l A. Foot, 1835		Hugh L. White,* 1835	
Vermont.		Ohio.	
Dudley Chase, 1831		Jacob Burnet, 1831	
H. Seymour,* 1833		B. Rugles, 1833	
New-York.		Louisiana.	
N. Sanford,* 1831		J. S. Johnston, 1831	
C. E. Dudley,* 1833		E. Livingston,* 1835	
New-Jersey.		Indiana.	
M. Dickinson,* 1833		Wm. Hendricks, 1831	
T. Frelinghuysen, 1835		James Noble, 1833	
Delaware.		Mississippi.	
Louis M' Lane,* 1833		P. Ellis,* 1833	
J. M. Clayton, 1835		T. B. Reed,* 1835	
Pennsylvania.		Illinois.	
Wm. Marks, 1831		Elias K. Kane,* 1831	
Isaac Barnard,* 1833		John McLean,* 1835	
Maryland.		Alabama.	
E. Chambers, 1831		John M'Kinley,* 1831	
Samuel Smith,* 1833		Wm. R. King,* 1835	
Virginia.		Missouri.	
John Tyler,* 1833		David Barton, 1831	
L. W. Tazewell,* 1835		T. H. Benton,* 1833	

Live Stock in Ohio.—A late number of the Western Herald gives the following statement of the Live Stock exported in one year from the tract of country called the Sciota Valley—comprising about one sixth part of the State:

6,000 fat cattle, at \$30 per head,	\$180,000
30,000 stock do	14 do 420,000
75,000 fat hogs,	44 do 337,000
15,000 stock do	2 do 30,000
500 horses,	60 do 30,000
	\$997,000

Fatal Adventure.—We learn from the Buffalo Republican, that on Sunday night the 8th instant, a man by the name of Chambers, living on Grand Island, in company with a man from Chippawa, started from Fields' tavern, four miles above the Falls of Niagara, with a skiff loaded with two barrels of whiskey, intending to introduce them illicitly into the province of Upper Canada. A storm suddenly arose, and rendering the boat unmanageable, she was carried down the rapids, and boat, cargo and passengers precipitated over the falls! The boat and other articles have been found below, but the bodies have not yet been discovered.

Erie Gaz.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, of New York, has been charged, temporarily, with the duties of Secretary of State, until the arrival of Mr. Van Buren, who is expected about the 20th. Certain duties have to be performed, in that department, immediately on the accession of a new President, which made such an appointment, *ad interim*, indispensably necessary.

An old bachelor recommends, in the N. York Daily Advertiser, the use of a piece of soapstone, about the size of two bricks, to be thoroughly heated, and placed in the bed, which it will completely warm, and retain much of the heat until morning. He calls the affair "a complete bed fellow." Poor man! — *U. S. Gaz.*

Explanation of Christianity.—Christianity, as defined by its holy author, is divine love, evinced by an unfeigned love to each other, and every deviation from this exalted principle is debility.

